THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., N°. 763. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH HENRY MCCLURE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Medical Practitioners at this Port.

During Dr SIBBALD's temporary absence, his practice will be carried on by Drs. HENDERSON and JOHNSTON.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
JAS. HENDERSON, M.D., F. R. C. S. E.
JAS. JOHNSTON, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.

31ma 559 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 424 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. E. HUBENER and Mr. RUD. BRÜNSTED have been authorised to sign our firm in China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
11ma 569 Shanghai, 20th Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. BALDWIN as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.
tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. J. W. WOOD a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of CERRUTI, WOOD & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.
tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, Jr., is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
1ap 570 Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD PETTIT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. ERNEST DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

DEACON & Co.
7ap 563 Canton, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DAVIS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FERGUSSON & Co.
2ap 564 Chefoo, 1st January, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Yokohama, Japan, by Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE, will in future be conducted under the name of FLETCHER & Co.

Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.
22ap 525 China, 18th October, 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this place as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style and firm of DIECKMANNS, BROTHERS & Co.

H. WILH. DIECKMANN JR.
RICHD. DIECKMANN.
Nekolajefsk on Amur, July 1st, 1864.
24ma 511

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as *Merchant, Commission Agent, Ship Broker*, &c.

ALEX. P. PORTER,
Late Agent for Messrs. Dent & Co.
4my-65 534 Hakodadi, 1st Nov., 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

Established in 1710.

Managers:

CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.

The Right Hon. W. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
S. P. COCKERELL, Esq.
HARCUS CURRIE, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
HARVIE MORTON FARQUHAR, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
SIR J. W. HOGG, Bart.
FELIX LEMMOORE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.
FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq.
EDWARD HOWLET PALMER, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
SIR HENRY RICE, Bart.
OSWALD AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
SIDNEY J. FLETCHER, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 103 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tsechuilin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £105,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,... ...2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 288 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. HASSUNALLY MOTABHOY is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this day.

R. HABIBHOY.
6my 573 Shanghai, 2nd Feb., 1865.

NOTICE:—Mr. JOHN WHITEHEADBROADBENT, is authorized to sign our firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
11ma 574 Shanghai, 11th Feb., 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to The HOME & COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents
tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.

Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Roberts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.

ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
25ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £100,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Board of Directors in Manchester.
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy-Coairman.
John Barratt, Esq. — John Hough, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq. — Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P. — Alfred Milne, Esq.
T. Barlow Foster, Esq. — Joseph Peel, Esq.
Geo. Withington, Esq.

Board of Directors in London.
Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
John Charles Pickersgill, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry G. Chilton, Esq. — Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.
William Malcolm, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings or their contents, in Shanghai and Hankow.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
tf 514 Shanghai, 26th Sept., 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,750 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors:
DECIMUS BURTON, Esq.
TRAVERS BURTON, Esq.
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq.
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENIS, Esq.
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMIN, Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLIAMS & Co.
26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 day sight (favor of ROBERT M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, RUBENER & Co.
tf 128 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq., (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS, *Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

YANGTZSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen secretaries and agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policies holder.

The following appointments of Agents for the Association have been made in the Northern Ports of China and in Japan.

S. W. POMEROY, Jr. Esq., *at Tientsin.*
Messrs. KNIGHT & Co., „ *Newchwang.*
„ MEADOWS & Co., „ *Chefoo.*
„ WALSH & Co., „ *Nagasaki.*
„ WALSH, HALL & Co., „ *Kanagawa.*

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN CHINA AND JAPAN
(LIMITED.)

1, Nank-buildings, Lothbury, London.

Capital—Four millions.
Paid and to be called up, £1,000,000.

Directors:

Chairman—Jas. Nugent Daniell, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Richard Spooner, Esq.

William Frederick Baring, Esq. | Duane J. Hoare, Esq.
Thomas Gotterell, Esq. | James Larnick, Esq.
J. H. Reynell de Castro, Esq. | J. Mackrill Smith, Esq.
Philip Stone Fletcher, Esq. | Hon. Fred. S. Wortley.
Lieut.-Colonel French. | Henry Young, Esq.
Wm. Harrison, Esq.

General Manager—John Ouseley, Esq.
Secretary—R. Swire Tomlin, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
The National Bank.

Agents:
Scotland—National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland—National Bank.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong Colombo, Kandy and Yokohama.
Agents at Point de Galle, Singapore, Hankow, Ningpo, Kiukiang and Nagasaki.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank grants *Drafts* on London, Liverpool and Manchester, on the Bank of England, and on Scotland and Ireland on demand. Letters of Credit and Circular notes are also issued throughout Europe, Asia, &c., also drafts on its Branches and Agents.

The Bank will purchase approved Bills payable in Europe, India, &c., or receive the same for collection on private account, and transact every description of General Banking and Agency business.

Current Deposit Accounts will be kept on which interest at 3 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

The Bank will also receive Money on *Fixed* Deposit at the following rates:—
For 12 Months at 7 per cent.
For 6 Months at 6 per cent.
For 3 Months at 5 per cent.
Interest on deposits for longer or shorter terms according to agreement.

The Bank will also discount approved Bills, and lend Money on the usual Banking securities.

Office in Kiang-se Road, next to the Chartered Bank of India.

Hong mang *Lee-tang-yin-hang*
C. COLNETT,
Manager.

tf 2247 Shanghai, Jan. 1st, 1865.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Special Service for Garrison at 9 A.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 17	Hankow,	Mar. 7
Hongkong,	Mar. 4	Nagasaki,	" 1
Tientsin,	Jan. 28	Kanagawa,	Feb. 28

Latest dates in England, from China.—

Hongkong,	Dec. 1	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,	Nov. 25	January,	—

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending March 11th, 1865.

Malwa		Patna	
New Tls.—	Old Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
4,—	475 a 476	545	505
6,—	475 a 4	545	505
7,—	462 a 467	535	498
8,—	470 a 475	535 a 538	495
9,—	470 a 4.5	535 a 542	505
10,—	470	540	510

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—March 10, *Vulcan*, (Br. str) Coolie, from Fuchau; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, from Ningpo; Pluto, (Chi. str.) Pike, from ——; *Malacca*, (Bre. bqe.) Pecker, from Penang; *Carthath*, (Br. bqe.) Philips, from Hongkong.

Departed.—March 10, *Petrel*, (Br. sch.) *Lowis*, for Tientsin; *Dorbon*, (Br. bqe.) Mucky, for Newchwang; *Ruby Castle*, (Br. sh.) Sharp, for Calcutta; *Willamette*, (Chi. str.) ——, for ——; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, for Ningpo; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, for Ningpo *Omuri*, (Br. bqe.) Paton, for Kanagawa.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Nanzing*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Moss, Hamm, Hamburg, and Cuthbertson, Per S. S. *Formosa*, from Yokohama, Mrs. Edelman, Messrs. A. Heard, A. F. Heard, Lederman, T. Sefflis, Vorsy, E. C. Kirby, Connor, and Commander Holder, R.N. Per str. *Lubaondonnais* from Hongkong, Messrs. Champion, Simon, Gorse, Secul, de Franqueville, Lieutnan Korn, Lieu Veneke, Ed. Blancheton, Miss Sophie Goldstein.

Departed.—Per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nepaul*, for Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Edelman, Mrs. Williams, Messrs. T. Delflis, Hogg, F. Andrews, D McLean, Soden, Commanders Holder, R. N., and Boxer, R. N. Per steamer *Nanzing* for Chefoo and Tientsin, Mr. and Mrs. Mongan and servant, Miss Moss, Linson, and Hamm.

The London Mail of 26th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 11th March, and here on the 16th.—It arrived last year on the 21st March, per *Pekin*.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers with Mails &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Sunday, the 26th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

Although the existence of Mahomedans in China has long been known to students of Chinese history, if not to every general reader, their numbers, power, or the degree in which they amalgamate with the remainder of the population, are subjects on which comparatively little information has been obtainable. Only lately, has their successful insurrection in the north and northwest brought them into prominence, and given some clue by which to judge of their importance. It is evident from the extent of country they have overrun and *the large cities which have fallen into* their hands, that the Imperialist troops find it difficult to make head against them. In fact, judging from their recent rapid progress in Honan and Shantung, the rebellion of the Mohamedans can be little less serious than was that of the self-styled Christians. Setting out from Kansuh, in the extreme north-west of China proper, they appear to have followed *the course of the Yellow River* east ward to Kaifung, the provincial city of Honan; where their principal force is now stationed, and whence they have made those successful excursions into Shantung which have ended by establishing them at Tungchang, on the banks of Grand Canal, a short distance only from Yenchow, and still nearer the provincial city of Tsinan. In what state they have left *the country through* which they have passed, whether detachments of their forces still garrison its cities, or whether these have reverted to the Imperialists, it is difficult to ascertain. Judging however from the frequent reports of conflicts in Kansuh, Shensse and Shansse, it would appear that the whole tract is more or less disaffected, and that their co-religionists who inhabit these provinces in so great numbers, are making common cause with them. The enquiry naturally arises, here, whether the movement be one of purely Mahomedan believers, or whether a standard elevated by a body of the latter, have not served as a nucleus round *which the turbulent, the disaffected and* the criminals, who abound in China more than any other country, have congregated. It is singular that Du Halde, generally so accurate, furnishes no information regarding them which could aid in forming an idea of their capability to raise so important a rebellion. Williams says the total number of Mussulmans in China at the commencement *of the last century was computed at* half a million, and adds they are found in all the provinces. Even keeping in view the fact that their principal home is the north west, and granting the utmost unanimity of purpose, it is difficult to believe, if this estimate be correct, that the proportion in that region can have been sufficiently large to have set on foot, independently, a movement of such importance. It is likely, however, that the estimate was too low and that the religion is more widely spread than the author believed. Besides which, the extreme readiness of the Chinese to accommodate themselves to any religion would probably lead to a profession of their faith, by many whom love of plunder or disturbance would attract to them;—just as the Taepings professed to be all Christians, although a large proportion of their armies was composed of the refuse population of the provinces through which they had passed. It would be interesting to know how far the Jews, who are also numerous in the districts which have been the principle scene of Mahomedan depredations, are affected towards them. Kaifung, their most important recent capture, was the stronghold of members of this persuasion in China, and contained a large synagogue and library; and it is not unlikely that the comparative similarity in religion may have led the Jewish inhabitants to make common cause with the conquerors.

After the advices from the United States per French mail, announcing, under date of January 4th, that the Confederate Congress had recently given power to the Commander-in-chief to detail and arm fifty thousand slaves for military service, it appeared strange to find that a week later, negociations were being actively carried on for the re-establishment of peace. But a few days before, preparations on a gigantic scale for the prosecution of the war were darkly hinted at, and led us to expect any turn of events rather than that which has recently come to light. Indeed the news seems too good to be true, and leads us to suspect that the elaborate instructions under which Blair is said to have proceeded to Richmond, have been evolved from the brilliant imagination of some daring speculator anxious to rig the produce markets. Such attempts have frequently been made in Europe, and the brief history of the American war already furnishes two or three examples of the same unprincipled proceeding. We do not wish to attempt any solution of the mystery; the next English mail will no doubt set the question at rest; we rather desire to accept the late accounts as perfectly authentic, and assume that the American continent will within a very limited space of time be restored to the blessings of peace. The destinies of the world have been seriously affected by the opening and continuance of the struggle, and yet more important results will probably flow from the sudden cessation of hostilities. The immediate and total abolition of slavery would for a short time flood the States with those most miserable objects, prisoners suddenly restored to liberty without any power of enjoying their newly-found birthright, and the enfranchisement of the negro, however gradually effected, will we are persuaded at first entail more suffering on the present generation than would the continuance of the existing institution. Future years will prove the advantages of the step, but the excision of so important a portion of the social body cannot fail to leave a deep and lasting scar. The negro when once emancipated will no doubt in some instances settle down in the great producing districts towards the north-west, where by intermarriage and the inevitable struggle between the two races, his distinguishing characteristics will eventually be lost. In other cases he will frequent the large cities, where the same fate awaits him, while a third class of more adventurous spirits will probably grasp the opportunity of leaving the scenes of their degradation, and will eagerly press forward in search of name and fame. Such negro emigrants would in all likelihood be accompanied by white men, whom service during the war would have rendered unfit for the occupations of peace, and whose only available means of livelihood would have been destroyed by the restoration of tranquillity. It cannot be denied that a very large and important class, ready for any adventurous undertaking, will thus be called into being. The virgin forests of the west, the Arcadian plains which stretch away to the north, the luxuriant vallies of the south will resound with the busy hum of life and energy. Were the development of the American continent the only result to be anticipated from the dispersion of these large bodies of resolute and turbulent men, we might offer our transatlantic friends hearty congratulations. But we fear that amongst the thousands who will be compelled to leave the scene of their present labour, there will be many fitted neither by nature nor education for the prosecution of any noble design. By such men this Empire will probably be flooded, and against the evil effects of such an irruption we should now take all the precautions within our power. The geological formation of the south-western provinces of China is well known to correspond exactly with that *of the western coast of South America*, the state of California and the gold bearing districts of Australia. Bands of hardy adventurers whom the announcement of a new El Dorado will blind to all the difficulties and dangers which lie in their way, must eventually succeed in penetrating to the unexplored treasure-houses of Yunan. Nature herself protests against the blind hoarding of that mineral wealth with which China overflows, and sooner or later her stores will be seized and utilised by the energy and skill of western immigrants. Such is the inevitable course, such the design manifested in the unequal distribution of the precious ores. With few exceptions *the* discovery of gold has always led to the rapid development of the district within which it has been found, and, by opening new paths for industry, has contributed to the material happiness of the human family. Taking all these elements into consideration—the existence of gold and other metals in the as yet almost unknown regions of central and western China, the certain *march of knowledge in China as well as* in every other country, and the sudden appearance of bodies of adventurers with hard hands and resolute hearts ready to encounter any trial if they may but win the golden prize, we may with reason look forward to a radical change in our intercourse with the Chinese. Yet when we contemplate the immediate results of the advent of such men we cannot hope to find unmixed good following in their steps. To familiarise the Chinese with the idea that beneath their feet there is untold wealth sufficient to save the Empire from the abyss into which it is sinking, and that the operation of the natural laws forbids the *continued disuse of the enormous resources* which the country contains, should be the object of foreigners. How that wealth may best be utilised and applied to increase the happiness of the entire human race is a question which will bring with it its own solution.

Summary of the Week.

The temperature last week remained tolerably equable, the daily maximum ranging about 52°, and the minimum at night not sinking to freezing point. A considerable quantity of rain fell; but to-day the glass is rising. The good humoured controversy relative to French and English Municipal matters, to which we alluded in *our last Summary*, has continued in the columns of our daily issue without leading to any very note worthy results.

Within the settlements at Shanghai nothing has occurred to diversify the universal monotony. The Lewis troupe, whose performances during the latter months of last year gave so much satisfaction to the theatre-going public, have again visited us, but as yet the re-opening of the theatrical season has not been announced. The 2nd Belooch Regiment which has been for some weeks under orders to proceed to Bombay, has completed all the necessary preparations. A portion left to-day in the *Caroline Coventry* and the remainder will start within a few days in the *Shakespeare*. These vessels have been taken up at an expense of about £7,300. Much dissatisfaction, both on the part of those who are interested in obtaining charters for the many fine vessels now lying in the harbour, and of those who look on the question from a purely utilitarian point of view, has been expressed with regard to the haste and want of consideration displayed by the authorities in the matter. Ships far better adapted for the purpose might readily have been obtained at a much lower rate, had either the Senior Naval Officer or the responsible medical authorities taken the trouble to examine the capabilities of the various ships tendered. A full discussion of this subject has already appeared in our Daily issue of the 8th instant, and also in the *North-China and Japan Market Report* of the same date. We need not therefore further allude to it here. On the 8th inst. the Naval Commander-in-Chief arrived in the steam tender *Coromandel*. It is said that he is about to visit the Gulf of Pecheli and the Northern ports before finally departing for Hongkong *en route* to England. On Monday evening a hospital sergeant named Thomson, poisoned himself with strychnine, without any assignable cause. He had been for some days in a despondling frame of mind, and may possibly have been labouring under temporary insanity when he committed suicide. The minutes of the Municipal Council contain no items of interest. A plot of ground in Honquae has been selected as the site of a public market, which, it is hoped will diminish the nuisance of itinerant vendors of vegetables, &c., and will keep the sides of the streets free from the stalls which at present encumber them. The census of the native and foreign population resident within the settlements has been taken, but up to the present the results have not been published. In our next issue we shall probably be able to lay a detailed statement of the proportion of Chinese and Europeans in the English and American settlements before our readers. The French Council have agreed to make a corresponding enumeration in the Concession Française at the same time and on the same principles as have been adopted by the executive authorities on the North side of the Yang-king-pang. At a meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Cavalry, held on the 4th instant, it was resolved that for the future the "Mounted Rangers" bee me a pony corps. The Captain and officers trust that by thus diminishing the expense of join ing, many more may be led to gratify their martial ardour and taste for scarlet inexpressibles. Such may be the result we sincerely hope, but in order to make the change effective a total alteration in the uniform and trappings would appear absolutely necessary.

Our advices from Soochow extend to the 7th instant. At the date of our native correspondent's letter, orders had been issued to the officers in command of five of the Imperial camps to lead eleven thousand men to Shanghai, whence they will be embarked on steamers chartered for the purpose, and will be conveyed to Amoy with the design of checking the rebellion in the Fukien province. We have not yet heard of any steamers being secured for the purpose, beyond the semi-Chinese steam fleet, consisting of the *Confucius*, *Pluto*, *Whiamette* and *Hopeeh*, which are now lying here awaiting commands from the provincial authorities. The *Pluto* has lately proved so useful against pirates in the neighborhood, that we should regret to see her taken off this station, and appointed to act simply as a transport, but the extra expenditure involved by chartering another vessel to take her place in conveying the troops to and from Amoy, will, we doubt not, render the Chinese authorities blind to the many advantages which her presence at and near Shanghai secures to the native traders. News had been received that two rebel chiefs, one of whom had formerly been known as the *Five thousand year king*, were busily engaged at Shanghai is fomenting disturbances amongst the dissipated, idle and disaffected. Orders were immediately despatched to the magistracy to take precautions against the spread of pestilent opinions, and to use every endeavor to secure the criminals. Whatever measures may have been adopted have not, however, as yet resulted in the arrest of either of the suspected parties.

From Amoy we have dates to the 18th ultimo, which confirm the accounts given in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the friendly intercourse kept up between the rebel wangs at Changchow and the English civil and naval authorities. H. B. M. Consul, accompanied by several naval officers, lately paid a visit to the Tsze-wang who received them very courteously, and on their departure sent a high official to accompany them, and communicate with the senior officer at Amoy. It seems that at a ball given in this man's honor, he was recognized by the Hamburgh Consul as an ex-chair-coolie long since employed by Semssen & Co at Hongkong, but for this statement we do not pledge ourselves. The Imperial mandarins having heard that a rebel chief was on board the *Pelorus*, used every endeavor to obtain possession of him, but as he had left Changchow on the faith of English protection he was of course carefully guarded, and eventually sent back under a strong escort. The rebel authorities at Changchow announced their intention of respecting the lives and interests of foreigners at Amoy, but they are determined to subjugate the province of Fukien, which if happily accomplished, they imagine will give them a valid claim to the consideration of Western nations.

From Yokohama our items of news are extremely scanty. A rumour was afloat to the effect that the port of Hiogo will shortly be opened to foreign trade, but the anticipation of such a boon appears to have caused little excitement amongst the foreign residents. Hakodadi advices to the 19th ult., give a few additional particulars with respect to the total destruction of the British and Russian Consulates by fire. The conflagration is supposed to have originated in one of the rooms occupied by the native servants employed by the English Consul.

We have received advices from London to the 17th January by the French mail, which arrived on the 7th instant per M.I. steamer *Lubaondonnais*. Our English files contain nothing of interest with the exception of an account of the destruction by fire of H.M.S. *Bombay* at Monte Video. Since then American news to January 12th has been received via San Francisco and Hongkong, announcing that negociations for peace are being rapidly carried on between the North and South on the principle of mutual conciliation. The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nepaul* left this port for Hongkong on Thursday morning the 9th instant with the Homeward mails.

The Autographic Deposition of Chung-wang, the Faithful King, at his trial after the Capture of Nanking.

Appendix.

Imperial Edict, No. 2.

Kuan-wen and Tséng-kuo-fan having this day reported to Us the recovery of Nanking, the complete annihilation of the rebels, and the death by suicide of the rebel chief, and having also announced the capture of Li-sin-chéng and Hung-jen-ta, We have issued Our decree granting patents of nobility to Tséng-kuo-fan and *Tséng-kuo-ch'üen*, and also to General Li-ch'éng-tien in consideration of services performed. When We reflect that since the rising of the rebellion the Generals and Governors on all sides have evinced their fidelity to the country, in leading their support at a most critical period, and have swept the rebels from their haunts, captured their chiefs, and dispersed the rebel power from each place in succession until at last, having reduced it to the solitary stronghold of Nanking, they have now taken that place and sent a red flag to announce the event; when We reflect that from this period military affairs in the South-east will be more settled, We feel that it is owing to the various Commanders in Chief and Governors having acted unanimously in their operations, irrespective of the confines of their jurisdiction, and having moreover shown great strategic ability, and it behoves Us therefore to mark this event by some more special display of Our grace than usual.

Prince San-ko-lin-sin annihilated the rebels Lin-fung-siang and Li-k'ai-fang, who penetrated Chih-li and Shantung; he squelched Li-k'ai, Shantung, Honan and completed the extermination of Chang-lo-sing, Miao-p'ei-lin and other leaders, and he has of late rendered service by encamping on the borders of Honan and Nganhui, and cutting off the rebels who were on their way to the relief of Nanking. The Prince, in his faithfulness, has not shrunk from danger, and wherever his banners have been placed their influence has carried terror with them. We have on a previous occasion conferred Our favour on San-ko-lin-sin, making him a hereditary Prince of the blood, and We now further show Our mark of appreciation by rewarding his son Pu-nien-no-mu-han with a Wei-ki. The Imperial Commissioner Secretary of State and Governor General of the Two Hoo, Kuan-wén, has, in carrying out his operations, pressed forward men of worth and yielded to those of ability. He captured several places in Hoo-peh and was the means of order being restored there, and supplied funds for operations eastward. Without making any distinction of boundaries he has truly evinced unerring faithfulness and conspicuous talent. We are therefore pleased of Our favour to grant him the title of Earl of the first grade, the same title to be hereditary, and We give him the privilege of removing into the Palace within the Imperial lines of the place his ancestors have held in the Nui-wu-fu, and likewise reward him with a double-eyed peacock's feather. The Kiangsoo Governor Li-hung-chang issued from Shanghai at the head of his forces, captured Soochow and Ch'ang-chow, and moreover ordered a force to take Ka-ding which is beyond the limits of his jurisdiction. He has assisted in the recent capture of Hoochow, and held on to Kao-shun and Li-shui, and thus prevented any succour to Nanking, and likewise cut off the rebel retreat, thus showing an abundance of skill in strategy. We now therefore of Our grace give to him the noble rank of Earl of the first grade, and reward him moreover with a double-eyed feather. Yang-yo-ping, Governor General of Shansse and Kansoo, at the head of Tséng-kuo-ch'üen's naval force, started from Kiu-kiang, retook Tung-lin, Chien-té on the way down, and co-operated in the capture of Ngan-king. He moreover seized Ch'ih-chow, Wu-wei, Tung-ling and other important spots on the river, which enabled him to cut off the rebel supplies. He has throughout rendered most loyal and conspicuous services for the benefit of his country, and We are pleased to reward him with a hereditary title of Ch'ing-chi-tow-wei, * and make him a Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent. The V. P. of the Board of War Péng-yu-lin some time since, obtained a good deal of merit at Kiang-se, Honan and other places, and co-operated with Yang-yo-ping in the capture of Loo-chiang, Wu-hu, &c., and the important points of the East and West pillars. He induced the surren-

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der of Kao-shun and Li-shui, captured Tung-pa and restored tranquility on the River, which evinces the possession of much courage and daring, and We are pleased to grant him the hereditary title of Baronet, and make him a Junior Guardian. Lo-ping-chang, Viceroy of Szu-chuen, when occupying the post of Governor of Honan, selected some valuable men and set on foot the organization of militia. He left no measure undone for the collection of supplies for the army, and after he was raised to the Viceroyalty of Szu-chuen, he was the means of completing the annihilation of Shi-ta-k'wi and other rebels, which is an indication of his ability to grasp with difficulties, and thus to become illustrious in the public welfare. We are therefore pleased to reward him with a hereditary baronetcy and likewise a double-eyed feather. Pao-ch'ao provisionally General of Chekiang, who at first at Kiangsu and Honan, where he captured several places, besides restoring tranquility on the River, when carried his operations eastward, when he sook Ning-kwo (fu), Shih-t'ai, T'ai-p'ing, Ching-sien and the other places of strategic value. He afterwards took Kiang-p'oo, Fu-k'ow and Chiu-fu-chow, and in the present year he took Tung-pa, Chu-jung and Chin-t'an, and prevented the rebels at Nanking, Soochow and Ch'ang-chow from amalgamating their forces together, such merit as this certainly is surprising, and We now therefore make him a baronet.

That the Generals and Commanders will make strenuous exertion to sweep out the remainder of the stinking brood and early restore pence to Our territories, and that they may all receive Our favours, is Our earnest desire.

Respect this!

* In the absence of a knowledge of the translation of this title, we may just as well substitute Baronet, in lieu of the original Chinese words.

Imperial Edict, No. 3.

In a previous decree We directed Tsêng-kuo-fan to cut the (great) rebel chief's body into pieces, and expose his head for public inspection; and We moreover ordered him to send the five rebel leaders Li-siu-ch'êng and Hung-tien-ta under confinement to the capital.

The memorial of Tsêng-kuo-fan now before Us, states that Hung-siu-tsuen's remains were exhumed from his queendom palace on the 6th month, 27th day (July 30th) and after being duly inspected by the Imperial Commissioner were destroyed with fire. Although the rebel in question escaped a public execution during his life time, he has nevertheless suffered the extreme punishment after death, which must be sufficient to instil pleasure into the public mind. Li-siu-ch'êng and the other criminal were recognized by the soldiers who had once been with the rebels, and by the people dwelling near the city; and the evidence of Li-siu-ch'êng containing details of the rise and progress of the rebellion, the Imperial Commissioner states is very clear and distinct.

We had at one time determined that Li-siu-ch'êng and Hung-jên-ta should be brought to the capital in order to expiate their crimes here, but there is no occasion to send such contemptible creeping* pests up here as if they were prisoners, and moreover as it is not improbable that the escort sent with them might create trouble at the post-stations, and seriously embarrass my people along the line of route, and as it has both criminals have acknowledged their guilt, We desire that Tsêng-kuo-fan will not send them to the capital, but will at once put them to a slow and ignominious death at Nanking, and send their heads round to all the cities in order to display heaven's retribution, and to warn all wicked triffers [henceforth.]

Respect this!

* Lit. jumping about the pillars or beams, like rats in a house, and regarded in the same contemptible light, notwithstanding the fact of their having more or less destroyed sixteen provinces.—[Tr.]

Imperial Edict, No. 4.

At the period when His Majesty the late Emperor came to the throne, it happened that the Canton rebels had risen in insurrection and spread devastation through many cities. The army was at once put in motion in order to carry out the dictates of heaven, but although many desperate rebels were extirpated, nevertheless their influence diffused itself around, and it was found impossible at once to put them down. Our Imperial Sire was filled with anguish and care day and night, and his thoughts were ever occupied with [contriving means for] the extermination of the thieves and the comfort of his people. In mournful anxiety he looked forward to [the announcement of] victory.

When in the 11th year of Heenfung, He sped upward on the dragon to be a guest on high. In his last decree and testament, he even then adverted to the state of disquiet still prevalent in the South East and that his people were being driven hither and thither and compelled to fly in all directions. The sainted anxiety was ever troubled.

On our accession to the important charge laid upon Us, We cried unto heaven in bitter agony, and day by day did We watch for the annihilation of the great ringleader, that so the boundaries of the empire might be restored to peace and the yet unfulfilled will of our Imperial Sire be accomplished. The two Empresses dowager gave their disinterested attention to the numerous state matters, and instructed and nurtured Ourself. They were ever looking for victorious news, from night till morning [and from morning till night] in succession.

Kuan-wên and Tseng-kûo-fan having now on the 20th of this month (Aug. 1) announced a victory and the recovery of Nanking. We feel grateful to Our departed Sire for the means left behind him, which have stimulated Us to complete this great work, and to celebrate [the fame] of Our ancestors. But in the midst of our joy and gratitude We are weighed down with excessive grief. We had purposed to proceed Ourself to the sarcophagus of the departed Emperor and there pour out Our tribute of grief and affection over the departed remains, but the Empresses Dowager fearing that, as the Autumn crops are now in a flourishing state, and that the number of carriages &c., forming Our escort along the Imperial path, will be sure to trend down the people's labour, and moreover that the repair and filling in of the road will seriously disturb the people, have directed Us to appoint the Prince of Shun, Yi-huan, to proceed to the Shrine of Glorious Happiness, the resting place of the coffin, and before the communion table in front of it, perform the necessary ceremonies on Our behalf, and respectfully announce the victorious news.

Respect this!

Decree No. 5.

It has been the custom of this dynasty to have sacrifices offered in the Spring and Autumn of each year, on the tomb of Our great ancestor of the Ming [Hungwu], and moreover to make a point of deputing one of the Nanking officials to repair any part that may have become damaged or out of repair. We had too established a keeper (or warden) as an additional measure of protection; Our object being to show Our extreme indulgence and regard for the previous dynasty.

In the 3rd year of Heenfung, the rebels sneaked into Nanking; and Keangyung then reported to Us the destruction of the tabernacle at the tomb, but the prevalence of the rebellious spirit which has for some time past been of owl-like fierceness, has prevented the necessary attention being carried out.

We ponder over the ancestral temples of the previous dynasty with feelings of acute painfulness.

A red flag has now announced the recovery of the city of Inme, and the settlement of affairs; but owing to the disorders of war, the face of the temple has been thrown down, and We shall be wanting in showing Our respect for a clean Sacrifice, and in evincing Our affection and care—if We do not restore it to its proper condition.

We desire therefore that Tseng-kuo-ch'ien will proceed to the tomb of Our great ancestor and sacrifice there, and that Tsêng-kuo-fan will inform Us in a memorial, of the repairs required and of the general appearance [of the tomb] and at the same time direct the local authorities to make out an estimate of the [expenses of] repairs, and have the whole put in a sound condition, that so Our unbounded desire to show respect to the previous dynasty may be seconded

Respect this!

Decree No. 6.

When the Canton rebel Hung-siu-tsuen had collected some followers together, he projected rebellion and having pushed his way through the Two Hoo, and the Three Kiang, he took up his position at Nanking. He dispatched his myrmidons to disturb the places around, and frequently did they enter cities and poison the lives of the people. His guilt was overflowing, and both gods and men were angry. Our dynasty at once put its army into motion in order to reassert its prerogative. Several cities were captured and many large bodies of rebels swept away, but notwithstanding this the rebels sprouted up all around, and their devouring flame extended itself in consequence.

After the capture of Nganking in the 8th moon of the 11th year of Heen-fung, the supremacy of the government troops began to show itself, Nanking was presently threatened, and the rebel strength reduced to a minimum. During the preceding and continuing to the present year, the cities in Kiangsoo and Chekiang have been taken in succession, and the rebels finally isolated in Nanking, but even then the ringleader Hung-siu-tsuen sought to make a desperate resistance with his followers. We are now glad to say that through the exertions of the officers and soldiers, possession has been taken of the strong city and the original conspirator been obtained. We can now look forward to the day when the remaining rebels will be swept away, and tranquillity reign around; when human life throughout the empire will enjoy the blessings of peace.

We feel deeply bounden to August Heaven's love and protection, and to the condescending love of Our departed Sire, and to Us, that this grand success has been obtained. And it is Our duty therefore to perform the necessary rites incidental to success, to evince Our gratitude and sincerity. We now desire that officers be sent to sacrifice at the Celestial Altar, the Terrestrial Altar, the Harvest Altar [altar of the five genius], and in Shing-king at the Three Hills, the Eastern Tomb, the Western Tomb, and the Chief Temple. We Ourself will proceed a day previously to the Tui-mino, and burn incense and perform ceremony in the Central and Inner Halls, and We desire that those whom it concerns will advert in the prayer to be drawn up, to the joy We feel at the victorious news, and employ all reverence in its tenor. As to the necessary rites and ceremonies and the other forms required, let the several Courts whom it concerns refer to the established rules and memorialise Us thereon.

Respect this!

Abstract of Peking Gazette.

Tung Chi, 3rd year, 11th moon.
(November 29th to December 28th, 1864.)

Dec. 23rd.—A Censor named A-Ling-a accuses several officials of having neglected to attend the ceremony of worshipping Heaven.

Dec. 24th.—Mao Hung-ping, Governor-general of the two Kwang, and Kuo Sung-tao report that a place called Ta-pu having been threatened by rebels, a body of Imperial soldiers were sent to restore tranquility.

Dec. 25th.—Ling Hung-lien Futai of Yunan reports that the Mahometan rebels are giving much trouble in his province, and requests that one Hsi l'ao t'ien'an Ancha-szu, now in Anhuei, may be ordered to return with soldiers to Yunan.

Dec. 26th.—An Edict is published stating that Lung Kuang, a Manchow Censor appointed to look after the Eastern quarter of the city, reports having captured a murderer, and requests the Emperor to direct the Board of Punishment to try him.

Dec. 27th.—Shên Kuei-fêng, Futai of Shansi reports that one Yung Hsi, a military mandarin, has appropriated a large amount of money which should have been devoted to the use of the troops. The Emperor is requested to have the offender sent to Peking for trial.

Dec. 28th.—Liu-Yung, Futai of Shên-si reports a Chi-hsien named Chên Tao-yuan for neglect in the matter of the murder of a general officer by a private soldier named Litt Chang-lung. The murderer's motive was to obtain five hundred Taels which the Fu-chiang had in his possession at the time.

Hankow Theatricals.

Our Hankow correspondent has favoured us with a copy of the prologue written for the amateur performances at that port.

PROLOGUE.

With pleasure and with pride and yet with fear,
Before the foot-lights do I now appear,
To thank our friends assembled here to-night
To hear us our allotted parts recite.
It is with pleasure that we see again
Old friends, who'll cheer with all their might and main.
We know of old how kindly they'd receive
Our feeble efforts, and we'd fain believe
That once more they'll salute our anxious ears
With hearty and with oft repeated cheers.
Then, friends, how well met!—and may we often meet!
For what so pleasing as old friends to greet?
And though ere long some have us to go home,
Yet still we hope to meet wherever we roam.
They'll not forget the friends they leave behind,
But oft some thoughts of us recall to mind.
And let them each be well assured that we
In wishing them success, do all agree.
And those who stay in China, we all trust
Will continue to always,—nay, they must.
For my poor words but ill express the glee
We feel, when friends so dear and true we see.
And 'tis with pleasure mixed still more with pride,
That we among our audience have descried
All those who've come but newly to this place,
We now before our public debut grace;
But who have flocked (quite eagerly in fact)
To see the plays we're now about to act.
Then thanks, a thousand thanks to one and all,
For having thus at once obeyed our call;
And welcome, truly welcome are you each,
As you will find throughout this fall'ring speech.
—But still, soft qualms of fear we notice feel,
And to your kind compassion we appeal;
We fear that many stand on us in vain;
Though your own sement is our sole desire.
Then let our efforts, amateur and weak,
Be met with your accustomed politeness.
The first-rate actor's praise we do not claim,
But to excite your mirth is all our aim.
Remember, in your smiles alone we live,
And lavishly both smiles and laughter give.
—The Comedy we, dixel on for to-night
Is "——," a truly observation trite—
And in this drama we are warned to marry
Whenever we can, and not a long time tarry;
We must not be too difficult to please,
And thus an honest, loving soul to tease.
Why quit the Person, if the Heart is kind?
Are pantry looks superior to mind?
All this we don't, is very fine and true,
But scarce applies just now, to me or you;
It is premature, upon my life,
To think one marry when there's none a wife.
At home, where bonnie, blooming, laughing lasses
Do—should one might say—abound in masses,
I think a man would be a downright ass,
To let an opportunity to pass
Of taking to his heart, to keep his house,
A gentle, loving, darling little spouse,
Who'd sew the missing buttons on his shirt,
And with her husband's male friends never flirt!
—A farce concludes our historiette feast,
—"An Ugly Customer"—in name at least.
This most amusing piece I'm sure will make
With peals of laughter both your sides to shake.
No more need I remark upon this head,
Your own conclusions you can draw instead.
Anent the Actors what is there to say?
They'll do their best I know, in either play.
For much good acting there's sufficient scope,
But if 'tis bad, you'll lenient be, we hope.
And let me say one little word—not more—
In patter to the Manager "*Old Wiseacre.*"
Without his aid upon our little stage
We ne'er could in theatricals engage,
For who could better drill each in his part,
Or learn his own more perfectly by heart?
And to our Theatre, too, now turn your eyes,
And do not think, for that, we are unwise,
To decorate a Godown for a while,
In true, theatrical, artistic style.
You know we have not had much time to spare,
But still on it we've spent our utmost care,
That you may sit in comfort, and with pleasure
Devote your mind to our plays at leisure.
—You see how we are always prompt to act!
The other day those rebel dogs we whacked.
At least in deeds, for that, we're sorry to say,
But we quite means it and that's just the same.
One Sunday when our offices were closed,
And we, with might to do, were not opposed
To some excitement, then we tried
To give a boon to the Rebels' pride.
Their hearts 'twas long did we call and talked all day,
The loss to do,—the more we had to say.
Reports incessant made their way about;
The Rebel people would besiege the town no doubt,
And some with fear were frightened into fits
And took a fond farewell of all their wits.
The odour bravely would defend Hankow,
And rather hoped, indeed, there'd be a row,
That they might do their utmost in defence
Of these fine streets they've made at such expense,
Where holes as large as graves are to be found
And such like pitfalls everywhere abound.
Or to preserve from ravages of foe,
That empty building at the back, you know,
Where, when in summer and the days are hot
As fellow feelings they could find it not
But who could dread a siege with that fine wall
Surmounted by its guns—a little small—
To which the Chinaman still fondly think
Will make the Rebel hearts with fear to sink.
And we, too, have our own means of defence
Of these fine streets they've made at such expense,
Though this distressful word "decrepit"
Dare not keep watch alone, I understand,
For Europe dollars, like a heads of corn,
And start if nothing but a tom-cat stirs.
And should we any of us come to blows,
Not one of the Police would show his nose,
But have his disapproval of the fight
By keeping cautiously quite out of sight.
This midnight orgies now, my friends, are o'er,
And in Hankow we hear of them no more.
'Tis true, the other night, just for a lark,
A num er of us sallied in the dark,
And pulled a certain Jew-house down
Which barred the entrance to the China town;
But after this we each one housewards went,
And went (though not quite straight perhaps) to bed.
In former times more mischief had we done,
And fancied foolishly, "twas all in fun."
But now we see the error of our ways,
And turn our energies to acting plays.
And to ensure success sufficient aid is
Afforded by the presence of the Ladies.
Fair Dames! we know your hearts are soft and kind,
And e'er to help the weak are you inclined.
Then, in our cause, your charity extend,
And all your sweetest smiles on us expend,
While our small mead in the sunny light
Of—ros so beaming and like diamonds bright,
And to deserve those glances, do our best
And set in motion, with double zest.
—But minutes fly and I in long preamble
No longer, courteous audience, must ramble.
The play the acting should commence, and so
I'll e'en retire; but before I go
Again I beg, your criticisms spare;
Let loud applause and long your praise declar?

A Chalaco.

Voulez-vous, Chalaco, que nous causions ensemble?
Mais pas à tort ni à travers—;
En prose c'est trop vil, trop commun, ce me semble;
Eh! bien, nous causerons en vers.

Puis, la rime soduit et fait qu'on s'attache
A dire mots qu'on ne mais bien soutenir;
On peut crier, rager, grincer en poesie,
Et sembler rire à pleines dents.....

On peut tout aussi bien, sous la forme traitresse,
D'un sonnet la simple raison,
Mettre un mot pour rire—"sens" qui, quoi qu'il en paraisse,
N'entend rien à cette façon.

Voyons, cher Chalaco, grosse erreur est la votre:
Je ne suis point qui vous pensez....
Bien gratuitement vous me faites l'apotre
D'une doctrine que vous repoussez.

Ma prose, parait-il, n'est pas toujours comprise,
—Elle manque de quelque don—,
L'homme n'est pas parfait: Si c'est une méprise
Je vous en demande pardon.

Ouerai-je, à present, en langue moins vulgaire,
Vous exprimer mon sentiment,
Sur un sujet qui, vrai, ne m'intéresse guère,
Et m'occupe légèrement?

Je n'ai pas le bonheur d'être propriétaire:
Je jouis de peu de faveurs;
Je n'ai nul intérêt en aucun point pleds de terre,
Où se déchargent vos fureurs;

Je n'compte peu d'amis—car je ne suis pas riche,
Comme eût dit autrefois "Maro"—;
Les terrains que j'aurai, sont des terrains en friche,
Dans le royaume du Kongo.

Or donc, sans parti pris, je puis bien me permettre,
—Ces mots vous paraitre suspect—,
D'avoir mon franc juger, et parfois de l'émettre,
Comme ici, sauf votre respect:

Je pense, Chalaco, qu'on critiquant sans cesse,
Sur tous les tons, à tous propos,
Parois avoir raison—nous Dieu! je le confesse—,
Mais à fatiguer les echos;

Je pense que ceux-là qui fe-lèrent vous lisent
Pourraient bien remarquer enfin
Que ce n'est plus du sel; et je crains qu'ils ne disent
"Cela semble être du venin."

Pourtant, si vous trouvez que cela vous amuse,
Je n'aurai plus dire un mot.
Chalaco, pourzuivez.....et recevez l'excuse,
De votre serviteur,

"Kego."

Bhootan and the Bhootanese.
(Bengal Hurkaru.)

The Honorable Mr. Eden has been writing a most graphic and interesting Report upon what cannot but be looked upon as an exceedingly dry and uninteresting subject, the Revenue and Judicial system, and the general condition of the people of Bhootan. We have no doubt but that every thing connected with that place, its savage and oppressed people, and its selfish and merciless chiefs is repellant to the general reader,—yet, we think, that as many of the former will soon be fellow-subjects with us, and a large portion of the country will, in all likelihood, be occupied by those who know how to take advantage of the favors which a grateful soil pours forth, a little attention to the subjects touched upon in this report will not be thrown away. To know how these queer people have hitherto lived and moved and had their being, their social rites and customs, their laws and usages, their religious views and creeds, is not altogether devoid of interest. It is only necessary to glance at the report before us, to see that many of the ideas which we in common with the public have hitherto cherished on some of these points are altogether erroneous. For instance, how many have pictured in their minds Bhootanese lived in dreary little hovels, made up of twigs and earth roughly put together anyhow, without any very particular regard to appearances. We fancied we saw them crawl in and out of vile and smoky cribs, something like those which the fishermen of the Sunderbunds inhabit. Our astonishment was therefore the greater on learning from so unquestionably reliable a source as the late Envoy to Bhootan, that so far from this being a correct conception of the actual state of affairs, the Bhootanese live in houses really better than many small farm houses in England, and that the buildings are composed either of rubble stone and clay or *sunjeet* clay. Under the latter process, clay mixed with small stone is pinned in a wooden frame, and trodden down until it is consolidated into a block which quickly hardens, and in course of years acquires nearly the solidity of stone. Mr. Eden says that it lasts for many years, and that he saw "old ruins made of this composite which must have been built more than a hundred years ago, the walls of which were like concrete." As if all this were not strange enough, we learn a little further on that the houses are built of three and four stories, that all the floors are neatly boarded with deal, and that on two sides of the house is a very pretty verandah, ornamented with carved and painted deal. These houses, the appearance of which is said to be precisely that of Swiss *chalets*, are not only singularly picturesque and comfortable, but are, generally, scrupulously clean and free from vermin. Each house has a good farm yard and farm out-houses. To add to the beauty of this picture, we have the fact that the Bhootean cultivator lays out his land in a series of really beautiful terraces levelled from the side of the hill, each terrace being revetted and supported with stone embankments sometimes twenty feet high. Every field is carefully fenced with pine branches, or protected by a stone wall; and a complete system of irrigation permeates through the whole cultivated part of a village, the water being often brought from a long distances through stone aqueducts. If this description of the status of a Bhootean cultivator does not astonish our readers, then we must suspect that their acquaintance with the occupant of the Swiss cottage with deal doors is of longer standing than ours has been. That a Bhooteah should live cleanly, and eschew vermin, produce turnips as good as English ones, plough terraces 7,000 and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and should take a pride in adorning his house and making it as picturesque as possible, is indeed amazing.

What a pity it is that all this rural industry and quiet should be marred by the short-sighted and merciless selfishness of ignorant superiors! The only limit, we are told, on the Revenue demand on the Bhootah is the natural limit of the power of the official to extort more. Nothing that a Bootah possesses is his own, for he is at all times liable to lose it, if it attract the cupidity of any one more powerful than himself. In fact the lower classes are nothing better than slaves. They have no rights of property, simply because there never was a country in which "might" is more entirely "right" than in Bhootan. No official, says Mr. Eden, receives a salary; he has certain fees/rists made over to him, and he may get what he can out of them; a certain portion of his gains he has to send to the Durbar, and the more he exerts, and the more he sends to his superior, the longer his tenure of office is likely to be. But this tyranny, we naturally suppose, produces a corresponding dishonesty and craftiness on the part of the Bhootahs, and it is not unfrequently the case that the cunning of the subject achieves a victory over the brute force of his superior. Affecting to cultivate a certain extent of land supposed to produce a certain quantity and no more, the Bhooteah devotes his whole energies to making it produce twice as much. The surplus he conceals in the forest till he has an opportunity of disposing of it to some adventurous friend, who is merely engaged in trade with the surrounding countries. The prices realized more than compensate for the risk incurred in this system of smuggling. Of course in a country where might is right, there can be no judicial system and no police. The powers which the Jungpens possess are only exercised for the purpose of extortion. When the goods, chattels and effects of any of these officials are robbed, capital punishment is inflicted. This is done by placing the delinquent on a drop projecting over the river; he is allowed here any indulgence he wishes, however immoral it may be, and the indulgence which is customary on the occasion, remarks Mr. Eden, is of the most indecent description. His hands and feet are then tied, and he is dropped into the river. We now take leave of this very interesting report. It is a pity that it has not been published, for however uninviting its title may be, its pages are full of reading of a very pleasant, curious, and novel character.

The History of Perfumes.
(Spectator.)

The History of Perfumes. By Eugene Rimmel. London; Chapman and Hall.

Perfumery, as Mr. Rimmel imports, was in a manufacturing sense originally incense, the earliest use of perfumery having been to offer sweet odours to the gods. It was very soon, however, applied to human use, all the great nations of the old civ ized world extending sweet scents among the most recondite and delicious of luxuries. They were made and sold by the Egyptian priests from myrrh, frankincense, almonds, and other plants, and were used generally in the form of unguents or sweetened oils. The priests seem to have understood their art pretty thoroughly, for M. Rimmel has seen a vase in Alnwick Castle which after six thousand years(?) still retains its scent. They burned also aromatic woods and they communicated their art to the Jews; Moses for example, who was learned in all the wisdom of Egypt, giving distinct recipes for the manufacture of perfume by mingling stacte, onycha, and galbanum with pure frankincense, while the Canticles record in one verse nearly all the perfumes then in us, which were camphire, spikenard (*sumbul*, a plant like valerian, the true botanic name of which is valeriana jatamansi,) saffron, calamus (root of the sweet flag), cinnamon, frankincense, myrrh, and aloes—the last meaning the wood of the aloexylum agallochum, and *not* the plant commonly known by that name. The Jews perfumed their beds, as country folks do now, and probably for the same motive, at they certainly thought many perfumes preservative of their clothes. The Greeks, too, scented the oils with which they anointed themselves, and Solon, who entertained strongly the idea of the ancient world that refinement conserves, prohibited perfumes, which, however, remained in use among all who could afford to pay for them. The scents most frequently used were iris, rose, saffron, spikenard, marjoram, extract of vine leaves, and many other flowers and substances, different cities having local reputations for their unguents; and the following verse extracted from some Greek anthology shows to what perfection the luxury of scents could be carried by *bons vivants*:—

"He really bathes
In a large gilded tub, and steeps his feet
And legs in rich Egyptian unguents sweet.
His jaws and breast he rubs with thick palm oil,
And neck his arms with extract sweet of mint;
His eyebrows and his hair with marjoram,
His knees and neck with essence of ground thyme."

Unguents were used also at the banquet, and guests were sometimes crowned with violets or sprinkled with scented water, a practice which in a Southern climate and among a race not clad in broad-cloth, has a delicious effect. The Romans loved perfume, as they loved all luxuries costing money and trouble, and were especially devoted to unguents, though they used liquids and invented the scented powders which are still used all over the world. They had a curious partiality for saffron, spreading it over their rooms, and Martial complains bitterly that a friend gave him a dinner of perfumes only:—

"Faith: your essence was exciting,
But you gave us naught to eat;
Nothing tasting, sweetly smelling,
Is, cucullus, scarce a treat.

"Let me see a dish not anointed
When your table next is spread;
Who not feeds, but is anointed,
Lives like nothing but the dead."

The Hindoos have from the remotest antiquity used the scent of the rose, of sandal wood, and of many flowers to scent oil and snuff, and they can fix scents in water, while the best known of all scents—or otto of rose—is thus prepared at Ghuzeepore:—

The petals of any sweet flower are placed in clay stills with twice their weight of water, and the produce is exposed to the fresh air for a night in open vessels. The next morning the otto is found congealed on the surface, and is carefully skimmed off. These ottoroes would be very beautiful if they were pure, but the native distillers being but little skilled in their art, add sandal wood shavings to the flowers to facilitate the extraction of the otto, which thus become tainted with a sandal-wood flavour. Besides these essences, perfumed oils are also made with some of these flowers in the following way:—Gingelly oil seeds are placed in alternate layers with fresh flowers in a covered vessel. The latter are renewed several times, after which the seeds are pressed, and the oil produced is found to have acquired the smell of the flowers. Musk, civet, ambergris, spikenard (*valeriana jatamansi*), patchouli, and kus-kus are also favourite perfumes with Indians.

* * * *

The Northern races have never cared about perfumes as the Southern do, the reason probably being that they live habitually in close rooms, and perfumes would make the air seem heavy and sickly, and they dislike being sprinkled, which chills them and spoils their clothes. Perfume is, however, still in demand in the West, almost all women using a little.

* * * *

Perfumes are now made chiefly in France, in the neighbourhood of Cannes, either by distillation from flowers, or by maceration, or by a process called absorption, which is applied exclusively to the jasmine and tuberose, the flowers being laid on a thin layer of purified grease spread upon square glass frames. The grease is then mixed with spirits. Scents, too, are obtained by pressure, but this is only used for the "citrine series," and the only scent of the kind very much used is bergamot. Musk of course needs no process, but the real use of this disgusting stuff in perfumery is to serve as a basis for weaker and more delicate aromas. The spirit scents, such as eau de Cologne, are made by distillation, rectified being in fact a spirit extracted from the flowers, and so also with the bitter orange, which is imported from Italy and Southern France, and lavender water is simply the essential oil "digested" in spirits. This latter is the only perfume in which England beats the world, all English flowers being comparatively scentless, while lavender prefers a moist, chilly climate. In a separate and very interesting chapter the author recounts all the substances now employed for scents, the principal of which are three animal products—musk, civet, and ambergris; eight flowers, viz., jasmine, rose, orange, tuberose, cassie, violet, jonquil, and narcissus; all aromatic herbs, such as lavender, rosemary, patchouli, &c.; spices, such as cassia, cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, and pimento; five woods—sandal wood, rose wood, cedar, cedar, and sassafras; two or three seeds, as aniseed, dill, and fennel; about five gums of which myrrh, camphor, and benzoin are the principal; three fruits—vanilla, Tonquin beans, and bitter almonds; and rectified naphtha in certain chemical combinations. M. Rimmel refuses in his preface to publish any of his recipes, as that would inform his rivals to far too much, but he leaves us to understand that most perfumes are really extracts from flowers mixed with things much more decisive in their effect upon the nose. Many scents, however, are imitations,—heliotrope, for instance, having no relation to that flower, being composed of vanilla mixed with other ingredients,—and musk and acrid scents being used as bases for odours of rare delicacy. The trade is now almost confined to France and England, Paris alone employing 3,000 men and women; but almost all perfumers make other things than perfume, viz., soaps and cosmetics. Of soaps M. Rimmel only tells us that the English are the best, and they are most of them produced by re-washing, purifying, and scenting good tallow soaps. "Transparent soap is made by evaporating soda soap with alcohol," or introducing one third of glycerine, a substance in which M. Rimmel appears to believe as a remedy for skin diseases. Of cosmetics he tells us nothing, except that rouge, being made of cochineal and safflower, is innocent, but that all white paints are dangerous, and that the best way to use cosmetics of all kinds is to leave them alone.

The book is illustrated by extremely good drawings of modes of dressing the hair and of most of the plants named, and rather indifferent plates of Babylonian, Greek, Roman, and other scenes.

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tf Shanghai, 1st December, 185

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tf 775 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1865.

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Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 8 o'clock A.M.

tf Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1863.

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Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 and 46 Southampton Row, London.

*** Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

14ja-66 564

CAUTION!

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS.—CAUTION.—The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in which Ellwood and another of No. 24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars-road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, refused the Defendants application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants: We, the undersigned Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by Suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior Infringers.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.

GRANE, SON, AND FENNEMORE,
23, Bedford-row,
Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte Street, Southwark, Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, SOUTHWARK,
Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp, with either Ellwood and Son's, or the seller's name in the shield.

10sep-65 490

CURES OF ASTHMA AND COUGHS, BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

FROM Mr. LEITH, hemist, 95, Baker-st. tirling, March 10, 1863. "I find your Wafers give great satisfaction and I can recommend them with greater faith than ever." They give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the throat and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, by all druggists.

tf (1) 253 October 17th, 1864.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
TRADE MARK—B & B

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

*** As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

t-n-m—6ja-66 565

ENGLISH & CHINESE CALENDAR, AND MAIL CARD FOR 1865.

May be had at this Office.

N.-C. Herald Office, January 14th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY & SONS'

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER & GLASS CLOTH.

INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*

8jy 560 Jan. 7th, 1865.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on

SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, RIBBONS, &c., IN TEN MINUTES,

By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to

FEATHERS, FIBRES, GRASSES, SEAWEED, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, WILLOW SHAVINGS, PAPER,

Also for

TINTING PHOTOGRAPHS AND FOR ILLUMINATING.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot: 19, Coleman Street, LONDON.

4ju-65 444

TUPPER & Co's

CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,

FOR

ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &C.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—

"TUPPER & COMP'Y., Manufacturers, "*Glia, Moorgate Street, London;*

"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM."

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable Londonhouse, or to the Manufacturers direct.

Glia. MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1863.

Established 1814.

SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,

SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES.

BY APPOINTMENT.

MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*

AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.

Inventors and Manufacturers of

THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP, Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS, By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton, London; Published by the Proprietors, THURSTON & Co.

1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.

27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and

34, LUDGATE HILL (over BENSON'S) LONDON:

LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.

BIRMINGHAM: 95, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's.

Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGE,

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London W. C.

[WHOLESALE ONLY.]

1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.

18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

N. BIRKENSTAEDT & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SIN-TUK-KEE, FOUCHOW ROAD.

tf 475 Shanghai, 23rd July, 1864

JOHN GAVIN,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

HANKOW.

tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS and Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.

tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Yew-hun.

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

18ju-65 464 June 18th, 1864.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAI.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 4.86[illegible]

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," MARCH 11, 1865.
SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			21899.55	...	...	22.15	96.00	22017.70	...	2767.99	5315.21	1141.74	16.53	523.65	1286.87	3892.34	14947.35
Stanley	Feb. 18	London.	366.72	...	...	...	...	366.72	..	363.10	1629.91	383.35	6.21	151.49	235.31	607.53	3376.9
Beatrice,	,, 27	,,	663.54	...	...	...	633.97	1297.51	...	597.68	892.07	467.57	...	182.02	165.76	471.90	2777.00
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs	22929.81	...	...	22.15	729.97	23681.93	...	3728.77	7840.19	1992.66	22.74	857.16	1687.94	4971.77	21101.25

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	report		79.35	...	...	...	...	79.35	...	...	...	841.55	...	...	...	...	841.55
Oriflamme	March 3	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164.39	...	...	...	...	164.39
Labourdonnais	,, 6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.46	...	...	...	...	36.46
Petrel	,, 8	Tientsin	313.38	...	...	...	349.13	662.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs	392.73	...	...	...	349.13	741.86	...	...	...	1042.40	...	...	...	..	1042.40

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last	Report		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.90	...	...	...	...	...	42.90
Fenella,	Feb. 28	New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	557.49	204.06	1535.59	270.65	134.14	116.89	318.52	325.16	346 2.50
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	557.49	204.06	1578.49	270.65	134.14	116.89	318.52	325.16	3505.40

MONTREAL.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report		207.12	...	...	...	...	207.12	...	37.17	5210.30	592.55	...	387.42	838.36	2013.37	9129.17
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			207.12	...	...	...	..	207.12	...	37.17	5210.30	592.55	...	387.42	838.36	2013.37	9129.17

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as Labourdonnais	per last Mar. 6	Report ... London	1329	1087.33	.....		1329	1087 33	140	138.78	2177		.....		64	118.87	.....	
			78	64.65	.....		78	64.65	..	..	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			1407	1151.98	.....		1407	1151.98	140	138 78	2177		.....		64	118.87	.....	

UNITED STATES.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as Fenella	per last Feb. 28	Report.... New York	....		....		....				....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		....		30	.... 23.97	....		..		38	29.06	....	
			.....		....		....			....	....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as Rona	per last Feb. 18	Report.... Foochow	4		....		4	5.17	....		....		..	..	....		....	
			....		....		.....		....		....		..	..	....		....	
			4	5.17	....		4	5.17	....		....		..	..	....		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report		345	284.90	.....		345	284.90	78	71 48	107	....	7	15.85	....		....	
Labourdonnais	Mar. 6	Marseilles	216	174.64	.....		216	174.64	29	40.50	8	....	....		....		....	
			...	...	.....		...	...	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	
			561	459.54	.....		561	459.54	107	111.98	115	....	7	15.85	....		....	

INDIA.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw.		Total	
			Bales	Picul	Bales	Piculs
Total as Aden	per last Feb. 24	Report... Bombay	27	21.60	27	21.60
			.....	.....	.....	.....
			27	21.60	27	21 60

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			India.			America.			Total.
		Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-exp ort	Transhipped	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		42,722	6,576	629	12,960	55	...	20,520	...	69	454	168	...	...	...	...	84,137
Sarah Maria	Mar. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	28	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	914
Oriflamme	... 2	...	...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
J. C. Lorent Meyer	... 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637
Cadiz	... 7	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
British Banner	... 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		42,722	6,576	629	13,913	55	...	23,343	28	69	454	168	...	...	...	...	87,937

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OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 4TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests	Malwa. Weight	Patna. Chests	Patna. Weight	Benares. Chests	Benares. Weight	Persian. Chests	Persian. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	915	915.00	443	531.60	89	106.80	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed...	20	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...
Total	935	935.00	453	543.60	89	106.80	...	...

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna Chests.	Patna Weight.	Benares. Chests	Benares Weight	Persian Chests.	Persian Weight.
	74½	74.50	171	205.20	28	33.60	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	45½	45.50	33	33.00	15	15.00	45	45.00	109	109.00	230	230.00	116	116.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	593½	593.50
Patna	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	30	36.00	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	62.40
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	47½	47.90	33	33.00	15	15.00	55	57.00	139	145.00	234	234.00	131	133.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	654½	664.90

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 4	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Mar 1		David Sassoon,Sons & Co
.. 5	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 3	Tun-sin	B. str	610	Bound	Ningpo	.. 1		Geo Barnet and Co
.. 5	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 3		Russell and Co
.. 3	Berlin	Prs.sch	182	Anderson	Nagasaki	.. 3	General	Russell and Co
.. 5	Nanzing	B. str	491	Tulloch	Hongkong	Mar 1	General	Trautmann and Co
.. 6	Whampoa	Br str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 5	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
.. 6	Formosa	B. str.	600	Cares	Yokohama	.. 1	Gen. &c	E Warden, Agt. P.&O. Co
.. 6	Moyune	A. str.	1200	Gardneer	Hankow		General	Fletcher and Co
.. 7	Margaret Campbell	B. schr	125	Pite	Chefoo	Mar 3	do	Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 7	Tancredo	HIM.S			East Saddles			
.. 7	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	.. 6		Augustine Heard & Co
.. 7	Labourdonnais	Fr str.	949	Pellezat	Hongkong	.. 2	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
.. 7	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	Hankow	.. 3	General	Dent and Co
Mar 8	Kiangse	B. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Mar 7	do	Russell and Co
.. 8	Union	B. str.	206	Wil-on	H'kow & Ports		do	Dent and Co
.. 8	Aden	B. str.	507	Seames	Hongkong	.. 4	do	E. Warden, Agt. P. &O. Co
.. 8	Paou-shan	Ch str		Hoare	Outside Marks			
.. 8	Cockchafer	H M G S						
.. 9	Mona	B. str.	542	Bourne	Hongkong	Mar 2	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 9	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 8		David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 9	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo	.. 8		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 9	Coromandel	H.M.S			Yokohama			
.. 9	Coquette	H M.S.			Yokohama			
.. 9	Dunkeld	B. ship	699	McGregor	Liverpool	Nov 1	Coals	Hogg Brothers
.. 9	Argonaut	Da. bk	350	Draiger	Fuchau	Feb 16	Poles	T. Kruse and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 4	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr bg	149	Fribarron	Tientsin	Sun., &c	Bulsonnet and Co
.. 4	Sarah & Maria	Ha. bk	356	Goede	Swatow	C'ton &c	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 4	Glenavle	B. str	1245	O'Sullivan	P'tin &c hefoo	Opi , &c	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 4	Sze-chuen	A. str	1067	Spencer	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 4	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Opi , &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Surat	B. ship	999	Dunlop	Singapore	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 6	James Miller	A. schr	471	Carbonell	Fuchau	Ballast	Angel and Co
.. 6	James Paton	B. ship	597	Winsons	Newchwang	Opi., &c	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 6	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gr-y	Ningpo	Opi., &c	Russell and Co
.. 7	Tun-sin	B. str	610	Bound	Hankow		Geo Barnet and Co
.. 7	Yeddo	B str	294	Laity	P'tsin &Chefoo	Sun. &c	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 7	Reconnaissance	Fr bk	248	Stoller	Tientsin	Sun. &c	Vaucher Freres
.. 7	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo	C'ton. &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 7	G. C. Lorenz Meyer	Ha. bk	290	Moller	Swatow	Sun. &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 7	Kiuklang	A. str.	1065	Taylor	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
Mar 8	Kwaa	A. bark	247	Cavanagh	Nagasaki	Sun. &c	H. Fogg and Co
.. 8	B Banner	B bark	587	Grige	Swatow	do	Bower Hanbury and Co
.. 8	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 9	Pluto	Chl str		Pike			
.. 9	Ocean Gem	B bark	324	Scobey	Nagasaki	Sun. &c	Glover and Co
.. 9	Nanning	B. str	619	Tulloch	Chefoo & T'tsin	Opi., &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 9	Nepaul	Br str	541	Andrews	Hongkong	Tea. &c	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 5	Paou-shan	Chl str	350	Hoare			
.. 9	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Opi. &c	Augustine Heard and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MARCH 11, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Intended Destination. despatch.
Aden	Mar 8	B. str.	507	Seames	Wm. Davison, for the Agent ..	
Annetie	Feb 26	B. str.	559	Jones	Gibb, Livingston and Co	
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co.....	*Laid up*
Be-Peep	June 14	Chl. str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*
Chusan	Feb 26	B. str.	434	Brown		
Confucius	Jan 6	Chl. str		McCaslin		
Cricket	June 1	A. str	81			*Laid up*
Emperor	Feb 27	B. str.	106	Mooney	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co.....	
Faust		A. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co.....	
Fenella	Dec 13	B. str.	179	Randal	Nichol Latimer and Co.....	
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs
Fok-kien	May 26	B. str	923	Johnsen	Russell and Co	
Formosa	Mar 6	B. str	600	Cares	Wm. Davison, for the Agent..	Hongkong 16th inst
Fusi-Yama	Mar 7	B. str.	2000	McQueen	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports 12th inst
Gazelle					Wheelock and Co.....	
Grete		Prs. str	30	Hoffmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	
Island Queen	Nov 18	B. str	129	Graham	F. R. Gauwell	Chefoo T'tsin 14th inst
Kin-lin	Feb 21	B. str	270	Hemmmell	Fletcher and Co	Chefoo & T'tsin To-day
Kiang-loong	Aug 15	A. str.	965	West	Augustine Heard and Co ...	*Laid up*
Labourdonnais	Mar 7	Fr str	949	Pellezat	Messageries Imperiales	
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lamond	
Mercury	June 28	B. str.		Baynton	Reid and Co	
Mona	Mar 9	B. str.	542	Bourne	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....	
Moyune	Mar 6	A. str	1200	Gardneer	Fletcher and Co.....	H'kow & Ports 12th inst
Nora Creina		B. st	93			
Prince Kung	Mar 2	B. str	1535	Forekler	Newbery, Elliot and Co	Fuchau 1mdt
Rose	Mar 2	A. str	134	Batten		
Shanse	Feb 11	A. str	1006	Perkins	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports 10th inst
Shooey-leon	Mar 3	A. str	402	Mann	Dow and Co.....	Ca'ton v H'kg 1mdt
Shandon	May 9	B. str.	114			*Laid up*
Taurus					Wheelock and Co.....	
Tai-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145		H. Fogg and Co	
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	
Union	Mar 8	B. str	206	Wilson	Dent and Co	N'kl & Y,ma 12th inst
Veleau	Dec 15	B. str.		Pendleton	Lindsay and Co	
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str.	600	Robb	Geo. Barnet and Co	

87 *Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Alexandrina	Jan 24	B. ship	678	Baird	Chapman, King and Co.....	Newchwang	11th inst
A. Knakenitsch	Oct 21	Hal. bk	238	Corsen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
Agammenon	Oct 14	B. ship	888	George	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	Liverpool	
Alice	Aug 17	B. bark		Rowe	H. B. Cama and Co		
Antipodes	Dec 28	B. bark	592	Coles	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....	London	Early
Adelina	Feb 21	B. ship	730	Donnett	Order		
Argonaut	Mar 9	Da. bk	350	Draiger	T. Kruse and Co.....		
Ark	May 21	A. bark	266	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
Bella	Jan 27	B. bark	448	Turner	Phillips, Moore and Co.....		
Bella		B. schr	113				
Berlin	Mar 3	Prs.sch	182	Anderson			
Bob Tail Nag	Feb 26	B. schr	178		Russell and Co		
Capiolani	Feb 10	B. bark	540	Held	A. R. Tilby and Co.....		
Chalmers	Feb 21	B. ship	593	Hayuton	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....		
Cissy	Jan 27	B. sqip		Spencer	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Caroline Coventry	Jan 18	B. ship	883	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Chin Chin	Feb 16	Ha sch	148	Phulmann	Lindsay and Co	Bombay	9th inst
City of Mobile	Feb 7	A. ship	2009		Eduard Schesbaus and Co	Tientsin	10th inst
Canvas Back	Sept 3	B. ship	670	Gunderson	Olyphant and Co		
Calypso	Feb 4	A. ship	566	Ring	Russell and Co		
Coromandel	Mar 9	H.M.S.			Augustine Heard and Co		
Concurrent	July 16		239				
Coquette	Mar 9	H.M.S.					
Delphin	Mar 3	B. bark	399	Witners	Dent and Co		
Dunkeld	Mar 9	B. ship	699	dctregor	Hogg Brothers ..		
Duck	Jan 25	B. schr	143	Diederichsen	Cama and Co		
Egmont	Jan 28	B. ship		Morgan	Maurices Lathim and Co		
Emma		H. schr	110				
Fanna	Mar 1	Ha. bg	186	Renzien	Behn-ff, Vale and Co.....		
Eurdes Nicholas	Feb 11	B. ship	1069	Barry	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
E. W. Seyburn	Feb 1	A. schr	333	Nye	H Fogg and Co		
Gossamer	Feb 15	B. ship	734	Murphy	Blain, Tate and Co.....		
G. C. Love	Feb 4	B. schr	162	Flod	A. R. Tilby and Co.....	Nagasaki	1mdt
Golden Fleece	Feb 14	B. bark	359	simpson	Dow and Co.....	Newchwang	1mdt
Grenadier	Jan 14	B. bark		Miller	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Halcyon		Re-cut		Sundtsen			
Hevesham	Feb 9	B bark		Pearce	H Fogg and Co		
Her Majesty	Aug 17	B. ship	1112	Seymour	Dadabhoy and Co		
J. Bo Norman	Jan 29	B. ship		Edwards	Gilman and C		
John Nicholson	Nov 2	B. ship	653	Heffernan	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Keemsta	Feb 1	B bark	250	Gall	Chapman, King and Co.....		
King-an	Jan 14	B. ship		Wills	Order		
Kaffir Chief	Sept 13	B. schr	186	James	Order		
Kate Chesther	Nov 9	B bark	375	Johnson	Order		
Lauderdale	Jan 27	B. ship		Hutchins	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Lord Clarendon	Jan 21	B bark	570	Borstet	Olyphant and Co.....		
Lady McNaght'n	July 4	B. ship	570		Geo. Barnet and Co.....		
Lalla Rookh	Dec 28	B. ship	869	Campbell	Lindsay and Co.....	Liverpool	Early
Lanling	Oct 16	Prs bk	240	Dunn	Oxford and Co.....		
Margaret Campbell	May 7	B. schr	125	Pite	Newbery, Elliot and Co.....		
Marion	Feb 19	—	232	Thompson	Order		
Malaca	Feb 10						
Mary Ann	Jan 31	B. ship	723	Mitchell	Bourjau, Hübener and Co....		
Mirabelle	Jan 27	B. ship	1200	Martin	Fletcher and Co.....		
Morning Star	Dec 19	B. ship	562	Johnston	Frazar and Co.....	Newchwang	14th inst
Namtow	Dec 27	B. ch	130	Vipveth	Order		
Norwood	Feb 14	B. ship	789	Bridson	Chapman, King and Co.....		
Noe	Feb 1	B bark	266	Leveque	Johnson and Co.....		
Nonpareil	Jan 27	B. ship		Smith	Auaustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Novelty							
Oliver Cutts	Feb 18	B. ship	708	Roy	Blain, Tate and Co.....		
Polmiss	Jan 9	B. ship			Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Pride of the West	Feb 11	B. bark	382	Carwen	Frazar and Co.....	Newchwang	5th inst
Queensbury	Nov 11	B. ship	635	Binnie	Johnson and Co.....	Liverpool	Early
Quivive		B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co..		
Rein Deer	Feb 27	B. ship	750	McLellen	Order		
Rigi	Jan 13	Fr bk	322	Pontac	Vaucher. Frères.....		
Resolute	Dec 13	B. ship	634	McGilvery	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
Roderick Dhu	Feb 13	B. bark	376	Macpherson	Russell and Co		
Sansparell	Feb 14	B. ship	1182	Alpine	Frazar and Co.....		
Seaton	Feb 15	B. bark	492	Thompson	Frazar and Co.....		
Serica	Feb 2	B. ship	707	Innes	Birley, Worthington and Co ..	H'kg v. Amoy	1mdt
Stirling	Feb 7	A. bark	309	Bourne	Dent and Co		
Shakspeare	Jan 29	B. bark		Thomas	Fletcher and Co.....		
Shanghae	Feb 22	Sp bk	264		Thorne and Co	S'oy & Manila	18th inst
Star	Mar 3	A. schr	256	Sparrow	Angel and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Stuart Wortly	Nov 18	B. ship	791	Nicholson	Fletcher and Co.....	Liverpool	Early
Thomas Sedden	Feb 26	B. ship	1178	Parr	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Thos. Dryden	Dec 19	B. bark	456	Brown	Order		
Ukke	Jan 9	Rus bk	706	Hansman	Smith, Kennedyand Co		
Vanguard	Jan 25	B. ship	626	Scott	Fletcher and Co.....	London	Early
Water Witch	Feb 27	B. ship	1156	Worthington	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Westhure	Feb 15	B. ship	600	Gilian	Frazar and Co	Manila	11th inst
Woodville	Feb 14	B. bark	361	Lawrence	Siemssen and Co.....	Nagasaki	To-day
Wonsung	Jan 9	B ship	729	Celebank	Fletcher and Co	Liverpool	Early
Wm. Melhuish	Dec 22	B. ship	707	Duff	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Early

86 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Wallis		(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Louisa		British ship	90	Wheelock and Co
Melbourne	Friday	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	545	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Phillip I	Oakman	American barque	293	A. L. Freeman
Pons Ælle	Beaglehole	British barque	400	A. R. Tilby and Co
Rosa				F. R. Gauwell
Samuel Stoddert				

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